This summary has been written on the assumption that it is to be used by the Secretary of State and the U. S. delegation as background information. It does not endanger any of the FI sources of this agency, but if there should be any question of its release to the press or to other Geneva delegations there are certain questions of the security of and of U. S. policy which should be taken into consideration. They are:

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Policy questions for consideration by

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a. Possibility of blowing last year's subject

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This summary is essentially an updating and amplification of the material which was given worldwide publicity in magazine and newspaper articles last year and which brought a threat from the Indian newspaper Bits to sue one of the publications which carried it (The Reader's Direct), for libel. The threat was not carried out so far as we know, but in view of the fact that Blits has refrained from surfacing or replay of any forgeries since exactly the period in which it brought up the question of court action (December 1958) the question of re-use of the same charges against Blitz under circumstances which establish the U. S. Government as source of the material is one that should be considered very carefully. A part of the same question, of course, is the extent to which release of this set of statistics by the U. S. Government would embarrass the agency contacts who a year age published much of the same material as the product of their own research.

b. Question as to how completely the Bloc should be informed, through U. S. Government auspices, of the adequacy or inadequacy of our information.

Release of material as in last year's through writers who have theoretically used their own sources in compiling it, leaves a reasonable doubt as to its origin even though the reader's suspicions may

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be correct. We are not optimistic enough to believe that our first year of following propaganda forgeries has brought us information on every forgery surfaced or replayed anywhere in the world, or even on every operational method used by the Elec for this purpose, and it is entirely possible that Elec IS officials, reading an official U. S. release on their operations, might be more gleeful at what we haven't learned than unhappy at what we do know.

c. FBIS

A question which the can undoubtedly answer is whether FBIS objects to punication of the fact that the U.S. Government knows that the clandestine station "OUR RADIO" is at Leipzig and "ESPANA INDEPENDIENTE" near Sucharest. The fact that "OUR RADIO" is in East Gormany has been published, and all or most of the other clandestine Eloc and UAR radios were located accurately in an article by Chalmers Roberts in the Mashington Post about a year ago, so we have mentioned the locations of "OUR RADIO" and "ESPANA INDEPENDIENTE" in this summary. If there is any question on this point, however, it should be cleared up before this summary is released for publication.

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Policy questions which the State Department may want to consider

e. Mention of UAR press, radio and Embassies, and of HADIO BAGHDAD as distribution points for Bloc forgeries

The factual story includes the role played by the UAR in the 1958 distribution of the forgeries in question and, in one instance only, the entry of RADIO BAGHDAD on this scene. The use of press and radio facilities was, of course, necessarily evert, and distribution of the ROUNTREE CIRCULAR by the UAR Embassy in New Delhi was discussed in the New York Times of 8 August 1958. There is therefore no question of

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source protection involved in their mention, but it may be that under the circumstances of the present moment the Secretary of State would prefer to soften or delete this part of the summary for any public or quasi-public use that might be made of it.

b. The British and the Hola Camp incident

The psychological-marfare purpose of the WELENSKY DOCUMENT and the comment thereon by the Hungarian MTI are clear. In view of the embarrassment which (according to <u>Time Macasine</u>, at least) real disturbances at the Hola Camp caused the British Commonwealth authorities at about the time the MTI release appeared, it is possible that the U.S. Government may prefer not to bring up any references to the Hola Camp, even for the purpose of criticising Bloc play on the subject.

c. Burmase paper closed down

The surfacing point for the PROST and SJAMSUDDIN letters was the newspaper The Mirror, in Rengoon, in 1958.

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had scaled the presses of The Kirror on 8 April 1959, and that two days later the paper's Editor appealed to USIS for asylwa. This is not a story for publication, and the question of the advisability of mentioning a paper whose Editor's views may (or may not) have changed in the past few munths and which has in any event been closed down by the Government concerned may be worth some thought.